Auguſt 5, 1772. NUMB. 2276.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

THE Publiſhers of the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE, being under the Neceſſity of altering the Day of their weekly Publication from *Thurſday* to *Wedneſday*, think it their Duty, on the Occaſion, to expreſs their grateful Acknowledgments of the public Favour and Encouragement, continued to them for ſo long a Series of Years paſt. *To pleaſe the* PUBLIC, (they can with Truth declare it) hath, hitherto, been the conſtant Object of their Attention; and, for the future, both Gratitude and Inclination will ever oblige them to exert their utmoſt Abilities to merit its Approbation. This, however, they could not poſſibly hope to obtain, without having changed the Day of publiſhing the *Pennſylvania Gazette* to *Wedneſday*, that they might have an equal Chance with the Printers of the *Pennſylvania Journal*, to avail themſelves of the Intelligence by the Poſts, and the other uſual Channels of Conveyance.

By Captain COUPAR, *arrived at New-York, in 6 Weeks and 4 Days from the Downs, we have the following Advices, viz.*

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 17.

OSMAN Effendi, and Reis Effendi Oſman Bey, who have been named Miniſters Plenipotentiary from the Porte at the future Congreſs at Bucharеſt, have already made preparations for their departure, as have the officers who are to attend them. The ſlow diſpoſitions making here for carrying on the war, give reaſon to ſuppoſe that the Porte has little thoughts but that the Congreſs will terminate in peace. The Miniſters from Vienna and Berlin, have frequent conferences with the Miniſters of the Grand Signor, which are almoſt always held in the night.

Copenhagen, May 2. The following is the manner in which the Daniſh Court ſpent the four days, from the 24th to the 28th ult. on the laſt of which days the Counts Struenſee and Brandt were executed. The 25th the Court was at the Italian opera; the 26th there was a maſqued ball in dominos, at which the King, the Dowager, and Prince Frederick, were preſent; the 27th there was a grand concert of vocal and inſtrumental muſic, wherein two celebrated Italians exerted their talents; and the 28th the King, the Dowager, and Prince Frederick, dined at Charlottenburg, and in the evening were again at the Italian opera.

Warſaw, May 9. The Pruſſian troops have entered Liſſa, where they have placed a garriſon of 40 men. Gen. Anhalt, being arrived in the diſtrict of Poſnania with 75 ſquadrons, ſent an officer to Zany, to deſire the Confederates there to retire immediately; on their refuſing to comply with this order, they were inſtantly attacked, and cut to pieces on the ſpot. After this expedition, the Pruſſians purſued their march to Petrikau. They are now actually blocking up Koſten, a caſtle ſituated on the frontiers of Sileſia, which the Confederates have fortified.

On the other hand the Auſtrians continue to advance in this kingdom. They are at preſent in the diſtricts of Sanock and Sandeck, and it is ſaid they intend to extend themſelves into Potutia, and occupy Halicz.

May 16. The Ruſſians entirely defeated a corps of Confederates lately near Zackroczin, commanded by Laſocki, who was made priſoner, with a great number of his men, and 150 Confederates were left dead on the ſpot.

LONDON.

Office of Ordnance, May 26. The King has been pleaſed to direct, that for the future the Captain-Lieutenants in the Royal Regiment of Artillery, and Corps of Engineers, ſhall have rank, as well in the army as in their reſpective corps, as Captains; that the preſent Captain-Lieutenants ſhall take the ſaid rank from this day, and all future Captain-Lieutenants, from the date of their reſpective Commiſſions.

June 1. Letters from Vienna take notice of a difference which has lately ariſen between the Courts of Auſtria and Berlin, about the Sileſian and Bohemian trade, touching which their reſpective ſubjects have quarrels daily.

A letter from Dantzick concludes thus, "An army of 50,000 Auſtrians has juſt entered Poland; for what purpoſe is a ſecret."

Extract of a letter from Warſaw, May 20.

"The affairs of the Confederates are at preſent in a moſt critical ſituation, and every day ſome of their members deſert them. Marſhal Zaremba, one of their principal chiefs, has ſurrendered, with all his corps, conſiſting of 2000 men, to the Ruſſian Colonels Lapuchin and Drewitz. The following were the conditions granted them. M. Zaremba, and his general officers, after engaging upon oath not to be any more concerned in any Confederacy, are to come and reſide here. The other officers, who are gentlemen, are permitted to ſtay in the country, giving ſecurity for their peaceable behaviour. The Poliſh ſoldiers are to be incorporated in a body of the King's Uhlans, and the Huſſars, or other foreigners, are to go into the ſervice of Ruſſia. Prince Auguſtus de Sulkowſki is likewiſe determined to quit the Confederacy; and it is generally thought that his example will be followed by that of ſeveral other Chiefs of the Confederates.

"The Cuſtom-houſe which the Ruſſians had eſtabliſhed at Marienwerder is aboliſhed; ſo that the trade of Dantzick reſumes its former vigour."

A private letter from Paris, May 18.

"A certain mighty power of Europe has ſent word to the Confederates of Poland, that if they would agree to have a King upon the throne, according to his pleaſure, meaning the Chevalier Charles Steuart, now King of Corſica, he would aſſiſt them to the full extent of his power and influence. A nobleman went through a certain city of France, in his way to London, the 8th of this month, when he carried the intelligence, that the Pretender very ſoon will be proclaimed King of Corſica."

June 5. They write from the Hague, that his Pruſſian Majeſty, at the head of 10,000 troops, entered the city of Warſaw, in Poland, on the 2d of May laſt, and that an interview was immediately had between his Majeſty and the King of Poland.

His Majeſty has been pleaſed to appoint firſt Lieutenant Thomas Hoſmer, to be Captain-Lieutenant in the Royal Regiment of Artillery, in the room of Captain-Lieutenant Carden, who has reſigned; and ſecond Lieutenant Edward Page, is appointed firſt Lieutenant, in the room of Lieutenant Hoſmer.

The King of Denmark, and the Hereditary Prince, we hear, are gone to Frederickſburgh, for the ſummer ſeaſon, and Queen Matilda and her daughter remain much indiſpoſed with the meaſles, at the caſtle of Cronenburgh.

A letter from Edinburgh, dated June 1, ſays, "This afternoon no leſs than 48 families of poor Highland people arrived at Leith from the north, in their way to Glaſgow. They give out, that ſeveral opulent drovers have engroſſed all the farms, where they got all their livings, and turned them into paſture; on which account they were obliged to diſpoſe of what they had, and intend emigrating to North-America.

June 6. From Warſaw, May 13. A very great ſtroke in politics, which has been kept a profound ſecret for a long time, will be made public here, on the 1ſt of June next, which will ſurprize all Europe.

The Imperial army in Poland have already poſſeſſed themſelves of Pocutia and Halicz, while Lieutenant-General Elmpt occupies Grodno, in Lithuania.

The following is given as a faithful tranſlation of a letter ſent by the Queen of Denmark to Sir Robert Keith, a few days before her trial, which was intercepted by the officer of the guard.

"*To Sir Robert Keith, Envoy from Great-Britain.*

"From the firſt day of my captivity, I foreſaw that the rage of my enemies would inſiſt upon the loſs of my liberty or my life. I am perfectly reſigned to my fate either way. But the thought of my reputation being tarniſhed, and my dear children being abandoned to the mercy of a people unjuſtly prejudiced againſt a legitimacy of their birth, overwhelms me with the moſt pungent grief. Has the ---- my brother, then, abandoned me? Great God, will not one, then, avenge my innocence and my memory? I doubt whether my mercileſs Arguſes will ſuffer this letter to reach you: In caſe you receive it, continue to do me all the good offices in your power. I ſhall never forget the zeal which you have teſtified in the cauſe of innocence, and if ever heaven ſhould reſtore me to the rank and pre-eminence from which I have been ſo unjuſtly degraded, you ſhall have more certain proofs of my gratitude. Oh! were I in England, my dear country, where the meaneſt criminal has the privilege of being tried by his Peers! Am I forgot by the whole univerſe? I am greatly fallen away, and my health is much impaired, ſince I have been immured within theſe walls. There is not any ſingle perſon about me whom I do not ſuſpect, and I deſpair of ever recovering my liberty. For the love God, endeavour to viſit me: The time approaches when my trial will take place, but my ſentence is already determined.

"I pray God to take you under his holy protection.

Cronenburgh, April 11, 1772. MATILDA."

The King having been pleaſed to promote to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel by Brevet, a conſiderable number of Majors, who obtained that rank before the end of the year 1764, an official letter has been ſent to all ſuch Majors on half pay, as have not applied for employment, informing them, that if they propoſe to be comprehended in the ſaid promotion, they are to return to actual ſervice, and apply through the Secretary at War to his Majeſty.

The bill for allowing a drawback upon the exportation of tea to Ireland, and his Majeſty's Colonies in America, was on the firſt of June read the third time in the Houſe of Lords.

The Commander in Chief of the men of war, ſtationed in the Mediterranean, has ſent for a reinforcement of ſhips, to enable him to protect our trade in thoſe ſeas, as it now ſwarms not only with Spaniſh men of war, but with Barbary Corſairs, and that he ſuſpects the latter have a deſign upon our merchant ſhips.

Advice is received of an inſult being given by a large Spaniſh man of war in the Straits, to an Engliſh frigate.

Extract of a letter from Copenhagen, May 18.

"The moſt material charges againſt the Count de Brandt, recited in his ſentence, are theſe:----"He uſed to quarrel with the King, and would require ſatisfaction from his maſter, when he ought to have received from him with repentance his well deſerved reproaches, for the crimes he had formerly committed; and have withdrawn from his preſence, rather than have provoked him ſo often.

"On the contrary, he concerted with his friend Struenſee, when and how he ſhould attack the King; and what arms he ſhould make uſe of for that purpoſe; he actually got them in readineſs, although, after mature deliberation, he did not make uſe of them.

"After Struenſee had given him notice that the King was alone, and that it was time, he entered, fully reſolved to be revenged of his Majeſty, diſmiſſed the two young men who were in the apartment, and ſhut the door, that nobody ſhould come in to oppoſe him, or divert him from his deſign, or engage the King to put a ſtop to his ſpeeches or actions.

"On this occaſion he wounded his Majeſty in the neck, bit one of his fingers, and forgot himſelf ſo far towards his benefactor and his King, as to utter words that are not fit to be repeated.

"The Count de Brandt alledges in his defence, that the King had forgiven him that crime; but ſuppoſing that to be true, it meant no more than that his Majeſty was pleaſed to bear for a while ſuch an action from one of his ſubjects: But he had nothing to ſhew that could prove how far that pardon extended, of which the King alone is able to judge."

Extract of a letter from Stade, May 19.

"The arrival of her Daniſh Majeſty is ſtill uncertain, the ſhips that are appointed to bring and convoy her are not arrived in the Sound; however, every thing is already prepared for her Majeſty's reception; his Excellency Baron de Bodenhauſen has the neceſſary directions, to receive her with the greateſt honour and dignity as the Queen of Denmark. The order is to ſalute her Majeſty from the Caſtle with 100 cannon. The ſervants belonging to her Majeſty's kitchen, conſiſting of three pages, and ſeven footmen, with three baggage waggons, are already arrived."

The notice which Sir Edward Walpole has given of the Duke of Glouceſter's marriage exceedingly embarraſſes the adminiſtration, as ſenſible men obſerve a ſhameful partiality in receiving one brother with the higheſt marks of deference, though *guilty* of the ſame action, for which another has ſuffered accumulated diſgrace in the full face of the community.

The Auſtrian troops in Poland, by the laſt advices from Cracow, had already taken poſſeſſion of upwards of 100 towns, beſides caſtles and villages; and they met with no reſiſtance in their progreſs.

Yeſterday the corn exportation bill was brought back to the Houſe of Commons from the Lords with amendments, which was ordered to be read, and after undergoing ſome very ſevere animadverſions, it was rejected, *nem. con.*

In a ſhort time after the game bill underwent the ſame fate, with this difference, however, that the principle on which it was rejected underwent ſome diſcuſſion. Not one of the miniſterial members ſaid a word in oppoſition to this meaſure.

The motives aſſigned by the Houſe for rejecting both bills were, that the Houſe of Lords had no right to alter any bill, by which money was to be levied on the ſubject.

In the debate on the latter it was urged, that money levied, by way of penalty, could not be properly looked on in that light; to which Mr. Solicitor General replied, it was not the ſum to be levied, nor the manner of levying it, but the precedent which it might eſtabliſh, and the doctrines and principles it might hereafter maintain; and concluded by remarking, that it was not for 40s. that the glorious Hampden contended, but for the property, liberties and privileges of his countrymen.

This affair took up near two hours; the principal ſpeakers were Governor Pownall, Mr. Burke, Mr. T. Townſhend, Lord John and Lord James Cavendiſh, Mr. Dempſter, Mr. Solicitor General, Captain Phipps, and the Speaker.

Sir Fletcher Norton proteſted, before he put the queſtion yeſterday, on the corn and game bills, that he was ſincerely for throwing them both over the table, and when they were rejected, he was as good as his word, for he toſſed them into the very middle of the houſe.

So ſtrong a ſenſe have the Houſe of Commons of the inattention, nay, the contempt ſhewn to them, by the other Houſe, in a number of particulars, that as the rejected bills lay yeſterday on the floor, where the Speaker had thrown them, ſeveral of the members, on going out before the houſe broke up, kicked them about, and tore them with their feet.

Yeſterday Mr. Dempſter moved for an enquiry into the motives for laying aſide the proſecution of our diſcoveries towards the South Pole. The ſpeakers referred him to the Treaſury Bench, but Lord North, and all his colleagues, were as ſtill as night, and there the affair dropped.

Extract of a letter from Altena, dated May 24.

"Letters from Copenhagen, dated the 19th of May, mention, that all the State priſoners are releaſed except the Counſellor of State Struenſee, and Falkenſchiold, who are to remain priſoners for life. Every thing concerning this revolution is now quite ſettled. It is ſaid that Sir Murray Keith, the Britiſh Miniſter, has been affronted in a public company, in conſequence of which a quarrel enſued between him and a Daniſh Earl, when both parties agreed to determine it by a duel, which ended in the death of the Daniſh Earl; but as the name of the Daniſh Nobleman is not mentioned in theſe advices, we do not give an implicit credit to this rumour."

Letters from Poland, by Monday's mail, lament the misfortunes likely to be attendant on that country ſince the entry of the troops of Pruſſia and Auſtria. Theſe (ſay theſe letters) together with the Ruſſians already here, will ſoon put a ſtop to the acting of the Confederates, but will, doubtleſs, afterwards diſmember that unhappy and exhauſted kingdom, by each party taking that which ſhall appear convenient to add to their reſpective dominions.

A great and amiable Lady in this kingdom, is ſaid to keep up a literary correſpondence with a diſgraced great Lady in the North.

It is ſaid that the Imperial, Ruſſian and Pruſſian miniſters, at this court, have avowed to our Miniſtry the intentions of their reſpective Sovereigns towards Poland, in conſequence of a triple alliance and engagement between thoſe high powers; in which the partition of that diſtracted kingdom amongſt them, by a diviſion, is already determined, and reciprocally acceded to.

We are aſſured that the Courts of Vienna, Peterſburgh, and Berlin, have notified in form to the King of Poland, the engagements of thoſe Crowns with each other reſpecting that kingdom; and in caſe of his full ſubmiſſion thereto, have offered a guarantee to him of the quiet poſſeſſion of his throne during life. His Poliſh Majeſty is indulged to the firſt of Auguſt, to give his ultimate anſwer to this important propoſition.

The report of the ſecond revolution at Copenhagen gains no credit at either end of the town with the intelligent.

Oxford, May 30. The Rev. Dr. Miles Cooper, Preſident of the College of New-York, in America, having ſome time ago applied to the Members of this Univerſity, and other learned bodies, for a benefaction of books, for the uſe of the library juſt inſtituted in the aforeſaid College; the Univerſity generouſly made a preſent of a copy of all the valuable and ſcarce works which have for ſeveral years paſt been printed at the Clarendon preſs. To this handſome benefaction, many gentlemen have alſo added ſeveral uſeful books from their private collections.

BURLINGTON, 26th of Seventh Month (July) 1772.

On Fourth-day, the 12th day of the Eighth Month (Auguſt) next, will be SOLD at PUBLIC VENDUE, at the Upper Market Stalls, in the city of Burlington, about 12 o' clock,

A LARGE brick DWELLING-HOUSE, and LOT of GROUND, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of High-ſtreet, in ſaid city, oppoſite to Friends Meeting-houſe; the houſe is ſuited for two tenements, or may be readily converted into one; has 3 rooms on a floor, with a good kitchen, and a waſh-houſe back, a large yard, into which there is room for a carriage to enter, and a good large garden ſpot back, the lot being 46 feet front (on one of the higheſt parts of the ſaid ſtreet) and extends that width half way back to York-ſtreet. Time will be given for payment, ſo as to make it eaſy, the purchaſer giving ſecurity, if deſired, and a good title will be ſhewn and conveyed by WILLIAM SMITH, and SAMUEL ALLINSON, Executors.

N. B. As the premiſes have been ſeveral times advertiſed, and offered to ſale, they will certainly be ſold at the time above fixed.

Philadelphia, July 10, 1772.

THOMAS DOUGLASS

BEGS Leave to inform the PUBLIC in general, and his Cuſtomers in particular, that he hath removed to the Houſe in which Mrs. Mary Eddy lately kept her Ironmongery Store, in Second-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſtnut-ſtreets, and oppoſite Black-Horſe-Alley; where he has a large Aſſortment of DRY GOODS, which he will ſell on the moſt reaſonable Terms.

BOULTING-CLOTHS,

A LARGE and compleat aſſortment of ſuperfine, fine, middling and coarſe, lately imported by ROBERT and NATHANIEL LEWIS, and to be ſold at their ſtore in Front-ſtreet, near the Drawbridge, PHILADELPHIA.---Thoſe who are not compleat judges, as to quality of cloths, may depend on being ſuited with ſuch as will anſwer the end intended, both as to quantity and quality, and how to affix them.----Orders by letters from diſtant parts, are ſupplied with care and diſpatch. Reaſonable diſcount from the retail price, will be made to thoſe that take large quantities.

A few pair of French burr MILLSTONES, 4 feet to 4 feet 6 inches in ſize. *Auguſt* 1, 1772. 3 *M.*

Cheltenham, July 26, 1772.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, a large brindle OX, with a white face. The owner coming and proving his property, and paying charges, may have him again, by applying to RICHARD MARTIN.

[*For more new* ADVERTISEMENTS, *ſee the Fourth Page.*]

Further Advices by Captain COUPAR, from *London*; and Captain SPAIN, arrived here from *Briſtol*.

To the PRINTER *of the* LONDON PACKET.

SIR,

WHATEVER my enemies may collect from my ſilence, I am too loyal a ſubject to be long regardleſs of the royal virtues of my approved good maſter. I purpoſe ſhortly, once more to attempt his entertainment, though my firſt eſſay in his ſervice met with ſo rudely ungracious a reception. To pay a proper attention to the accumulated exigencies of government, and to maintain, with conſiſtency, the ridicule of the meaſures he has adopted, is ſurely a taſk too laborious to be ſupported without intermiſſion. His aſſiduous culture of the ingenious arts, with which no liſping infant is unacquainted, muſt require frequent relaxation. I would eſteem it as the firſt happineſs of my life, ſhould my labours ever ſucceed, to amuſe the liſtleſs tediouſneſs of his vacant hours, or in any degree alleviate the painful repetition of thoſe cares, which have already ſo effectually ſecured the affections of his grateful ſubjects. The unfaſhionable ſtile of honeſt admonition, proved, it ſeems, too harſh for the delicate texture of his royal ears. Ever conſiſtent with the plan of loyalty and moderation, which I from the firſt profeſſed, I ſhall for once attempt, in form more courtly, to preſent him with incenſe more agreeable. A tribute, ſo uncommon as the approbation of an independent Engliſhman, may perhaps ſurpriſe him; yet he may believe me, when I declare, that I ſhould not have taken the liberty of introducing his ſacred name upon this occaſion, were it not to reward his matchleſs penetration in the choice of his miniſters, with thoſe praiſes, which, I feared, the religious humility of modeſt merit might render him unconſcious of deſerving.

Many Engliſh Princes, before our preſent gracious Sovereign, had conceived the pious deſign of reſtoring, in fact, a doctrine, which the folly of our philoſophers had exploded; and reigning by divine right, the arbitrary, unlimited tyrants, that heaven undoubtedly intended them. Yet by the ſacrilegious obſtinacy of their rebellious ſubjects, he had ſeen them continually obliged, either to abandon the unhappy inſtruments of their holy ambition, or fall themſelves a ſacrifice to their ſecurity. Thus the intention of taking upon himſelf alone the cares of ſtate, and freeing the other powers from the heavy load of a vexatious adminiſtration, was not more benevolent than it was dangerous. He was incapable, however, of being diſcouraged by any difficulties attending the execution of a deſign, which he had undertaken upon ſo humane a principle. He had ſeen meaſures the moſt artful carried into execution, by ſervants of the greateſt reſolution and fidelity, uniformly unfortunate. A new ſyſtem of policy, therefore, and miniſters of unuſual qualifications, were neceſſary, where every infamous ſuggeſtion of royal cunning, had been already nearly exhauſted, without ſucceſs. His Majeſty has adopted, in fact, a courſe of meaſures, which ſuch a genius as himſelf alone, could have eſteemed plauſible in theory; and left us to doubt, with humility, whether we ought more to admire his wiſdom in the deſign, or his ſucceſs in the execution. No poſſible concurrence of circumſtances could have been conceived better calculated, to aſſiſt the accompliſhment of his gracious intentions. Had his boſom friends and aſſociates been leſs infamouſly contemptible, had their political manœuvres been leſs glaringly ridiculous, it would have been poſſible that the exiſtence of ſuch phænomena might have been believed. The people would ſoon have become ſenſible of the degrading injuries they have ſuſtained, and would have been with difficulty withheld from recurring to a precedent, they had ſo often practiſed with ſucceſs.---But when the conduct of adminiſtration manifeſts ſuch an incongruous complication of timid arrogance, and petulant irreſolution---When the moſt daring attacks upon the liberty of the ſubject are advanced and ſupported, without the appearance of a regular deſign---When meaſures the moſt oppoſite are adopted and diſcarded, with a prepoſterous rapidity of ſucceſſion, without their ever blundering into a ſingle act, that a man of common honeſty would not ſhudder at, that a villain of common underſtanding would not be aſhamed of---The mind revolts from ſuch a hiſtory of improbabilities. The body of the nation, partly from indolence, and partly from the neceſſary avocations of commercial employment, want either leiſure or reſolution, to attend this miraculous ſyſtem through its every ludicrous variation. Incapable of reconciling what they hear to any poſſible theory of deſign, they either conceive at once, that they muſt have been miſinformed, or too much deſpiſe the men, to fear any evil conſequence from ſuch ſhallow machinations. Traitors thus ſecure a refuge from the vengeance of their injured fellow-citizens, in the magnitude and extravagance of their infamy; and by the very means, which a leſs penetrating genius than our gracious Sovereign would have imagined, muſt have inſured their deſtruction, they are preſerved in the continuance of their crimes, and the ruin of their country.

When I remark the happy inconſiſtency, and ſucceſsful irreſolution, of our reſpectable rulers, I am appriſed of an uſual exception, I mean that blubbering, bluſtering piece of oratorical machinery, whoſe ill ſtars, in conjunction with the neceſſities of the Duke of Grafton, have placed at the head of the Treaſury. I admit his claim to a particular conſideration. The hiſtory of his pretenſions may afford matter of entertaining ſpeculation to thoſe philoſophers, who delight in the monſtrous productions of nature. Nor will compaſſion allow me to refuſe him that palm of fortitude and conſiſtency, which he has ſo painfully laboured to deſerve. Painfully indeed, when the recollection of what he had done, and what he had ſuffered, could bring tears into his eyes, in ſo public a place as the Houſe of Commons.---There was a time, when the miniſtry began to fear, that they had ſucceeded farther than they intended, that while they expected but to excite the contempt of the people, they had unfortunately rouſed their indignation. The political ſyſtem, their gracious Maſter had adopted, was never eſteemed too deſpicable to be maintained; yet, on the firſt appearance of danger, he found himſelf deſerted. Though their ſouls were callous to the ſting of infamy, fear, as well as every other baſer paſſion, bore its part in the compoſition of their character. And their examples have at leaſt been of uſe to inform us, what wonders the ſmalleſt exertion of reſolution may effect. There ſtill however remained one villain, whoſe intrepid meanneſs was not to be diſcouraged by any preſage of either peril or diſhonour. He rather congratulated himſelf on the proſpect of ſo fair a field, for the diſplay of thoſe boaſted Roman virtues, with which the world was as yet unacquainted. He ſeized the deſerted helm---He pledged himſelf to his country, that every execrable meaſure of his infamous predeceſſors ſhould be adhered to with firmneſs and uniformity---That every grievance and oppreſſion, againſt which we have petitioned, and complained, ſhould be continued and increaſed, with remorſeleſs perſeverance---- He pointed out with a curious felicity, the ſteps by which he hoped to root out the very memory of freedom from amongſt us, and render the Britiſh name more infamouſly notorious, than it had ever been honourably diſtinguiſhed. And now, with an effrontery peculiar to himſelf, he ſolicits our applauſe of his ſteadineſs, and conſiſtent reſolution.---Candour indeed muſt own, that no part of his engagements have remained unfulfilled.--That he has ever continued the confirmed invariable villain, he originally profeſſed himſelf. If he has at any time appeared to have relaxed the tone of his adminiſtration, we ſhould conſider the extreme difficulty of the character he has aſſumed, and allow for thoſe human wanderings, from which the greateſt geniuſes are not exempted. For my own part, I am incapable of being uncandidly ſevere in my ſtrictures upon any man. I allow him all the merit he undoubtedly poſſeſſes, and conſider it as the ſole effect of accident, if he has ever deſerted the footſteps of his predeceſſors, or, in ſpite of his attentive caution, been betrayed into any thing like the ſhadow of a virtue.

I will venture to affirm, that our liberties have never, at any former period, been invaded with an equal proſpect of ſucceſs. The greateſt advantages the tyrants of earlier ages could boaſt, were but temporary and precarious. The heroes that diſgrace the preſent æra, ſeem to have ſucceeded in lulling to reſt, that watchful ſpirit of oppoſition to illegal meaſures, by which alone the conſtitution has been maintained, and with whoſe extinction it muſt periſh. It would ſeem too, that Providence, as a judgment on our indolent acquieſcence with their infamous deſigns, had taken part with our oppreſſors---Elſe to what hidden cauſes ſhall we refer the uniform ſucceſs of meaſures, whoſe intention was not more deteſtable, than their execution has been ridiculous, while plans of operation, at once the moſt judicious, and the moſt public ſpirited, have been attended in every inſtance with diſappointment. The Americans have been ſtarved into a diſgraceful capitulation. The remonſtrances of the Engliſh have been received, and neglected with all the cool careleſſneſs of reſolute diſdain. The firſt ſervant of the people has dared to deſpiſe their petitions, and by a contemptuous diſavowal of all intention of redreſſing their grievances, tacitly called upon them to aright themſelves. Yet careleſs at once of the future, and forgetful of the paſt, the repetition of injuſtice has ſerved but to increaſe their ſubmiſſion. And while every oppreſſion, that excited their complaints, remains aggravated with the moſt poſitive denial of redreſs, they act as if they had miſtaken the effect for the cauſe, and conſidered theſe very complaints as their only grievance. Upon what principle ſhall we account for this ſtrange deſertion of their deareſt intereſts?--I pretend not, for my own part, to the ſpirit of political divination, nor will the plain light of common ſenſe ſuffice to inform me, from what cauſes effects ſo miraculous have ariſen, that Engliſhmen, with the memory of a glorious revolution in their minds, ſhould tamely acquieſce in inſult added to injuſtice, and bleſs their oppreſſors, that they are ſuffered to eat the bread of infamy in peace.

It would ſeem, that familiarity had ſoftened the features of ſlavery, and that on a nearer approach, her uſual horrors had ceaſed to attend her. The Miniſtry at length proceed in their career, without even the appearance of an oppoſition. Thoſe whoſe ſituation has made it their duty to inform the people of every encroachment on their liberties, act as if they had deſerted the cauſe of freedom in deſpair. The body of the nation are happy, that they hear no longer of grievances and apprehenſions.-----Of grievances continued with every inſulting aggravation, and apprehenſions reduced at length to a fatal certainty. Like heedleſs mariners, they glide ſecure o'er the deceitful ſurface, ignorant or regardleſs of the ruin that lurks beneath. They perſuade themſelves that all muſt be ſafe, where all is quiet, and fear no danger, where they meet with no diſturbance. Villains, in the mean time, eſcape the vengeance they deſerve, and their crimes ſteal into a precedent, that ſtrikes at the vitals of the conſtitution. A few years bid fair to deſtroy the work of ages; at once the nobleſt monument of the valour of our anceſtors, and the ſevereſt reproach on their degenerate deſcendents. The enemies of their country, ſee their execrable undertakings ripen beyond their hopes, and ſtartle with aſtoniſhment, that the abſurdity of the execution has not fruſtrated their villainous deſigns.---When were the beſt concerted ſyſtems of policy ſo fortunate? When was the wiſdom of former adminiſtrations equally ſucceſsful with the folly of the preſent? The annals of this reign will be an inexhauſtible ſubject of ridiculous panegyric. Future hiſtorians will celebrate the Georgian age, when every vice, and every folly, arrived at maturity, under the auſpices of a pious Prince, ſhone with more than meridian ſplendor. Future commentators, puzzled with the contradictions of his character, will be ſometimes obliged to own, that the ways of the great are inſcrutable.---Himſelf a profeſſed admirer of the liberal arts---what are we to think of the literati of his court? Let his own harangues ſpeak their excellence; their greateſt enemies can deſire no completer inſtance. Fraught with the moſt gracious intentions in in favour of his people---to whom has he delegated the power, he received for their welfare? The characters of his Miniſters are too notorious to require an explanation; nor is it in the power of words, to convey an adequate idea of their qualifications. I own that his choice has proved his accurate acquaintance with human nature. He has ſhewn that he thoroughly knew what men, of all his ſubjects, were the leaſt able to govern, and the readieſt to oppreſs. We have heard much of his private virtues---whence did theſe praiſes originate? Who have conveyed them to the people? Fox, Rigby, Grafton, Ellis!----Such men alone have been his intimates; ſuch alone could be acquainted with the arcana of his character; and of theſe the moſt diſtinguiſhed for every villainy, and every meanneſs, that could render human nature contemptible and deteſted, have been ever rewarded with the firſt place in his confidence and friendſhip. A diſtinction has long been made between the friends of the King, and men of common ſenſe, and common honeſty. Such keep aloof from the contaminating connexion. They know that the royal favour, forgotten in this reign to be an honour, has at length become a preſumptive index to ſomething very villainous, or very deſpicable.

With concern I perceive a new field opened to my labours, at a time when I expected their continuance would have been unneceſſary. Vainly hoping, that with Engliſhmen it would have been ſufficient to enumerate what they have ſuffered, I little thought I ſhould ever be called upon to point out what they ought to do. *Remonſtrance and complaint, are not the only weapons to be employed againſt injuſtice.* To a certain degree reſpect is due from every individual, to the firſt ſervants of the community. But when every intention of redreſſing our grievances is ſolemnly diſavowed; when the ſame men are continued in office, and the ſame meaſures invariably purſued, which have already brought this nation to the brink of ruin, every diſtinction of rank, muſt ſubmit to the general ſafety of the ſtate; and villainies muſt be moſt ſtrenuouſly expoſed, where they may be productive of the moſt fatal conſequences. The complexion of the times demands, that every friend of freedom ſhould take a deciſive part in the ſervice of his country. To explain the nature of our ſituation and obligations, and to mark out the path that reaſon, heaven, and the examples of our anceſtors, have commanded us to follow, ſhall, in future, be the taſk of Junius. Deaf alike to the calls of private intereſt, and the fear of danger, I ſhall take but little pains to conciliate the regard of thoſe, from whom at once ſpring affluence and oppreſſion. Determined in my future conduct, I here throw away the ſcabbard, and ſcorn the hopes of reconciliation, where, by doing my duty, I offend beyond the poſſibility of forgiveneſs. I ſhall not fear to make the enemies of my country intirely mine, and I eſteem it as the firſt of honours, that I am thoroughly odious to thoſe, to whom villainy is the only recommendation.-----I know the danger of offending men, who find no difficulty in pardoning the aſſaſſins themſelves have hired. Yet I ſhall not murmur at my fate, ſhould my fall be of ſervice to the cauſe of freedom, and I expect from the gratitude of my countrymen, that I ſhall not periſh unlamented and alone.

JUNIUS.

Copenhagen, May 23. The King ſent orders the 8th inſtant to the Commiſſion of Inquiſition to ſtop all proceedings againſt Col. Heſſelberg, Admiral Hanſen, Lieutenant Aboe, Counſellor Strutz, the Counſellor of State Wildebrandt, and Profeſſor Berger; ſo that they were ſet at liberty next day. Meſſ. Strutz and Wildebrandt have received orders to retire to the Iſle of Zeland, and Profeſſor Berger to Aalbourg; his Majeſty has granted each of the two laſt an annual penſion of 300 rix dollars. It is preſumed, as the other priſoners were not releaſed that day, they are condemned to perpetual impriſonment.

Hamburgh, May 26. Advices of very good authority mention, that the affairs of Poland will in a few days be entirely ſettled, to the ſatisfaction of the Courts of Peterſbourg, Vienna, and Berlin.

LONDON,

May 11. Laſt Friday the long-depending cauſe between Dr. Fothergill and Dr. Leeds, was finally decided before Lord Mansfield, and the Judges of the Court of King's Bench. After the affidavits of both parties had been read, and counſil heard on behalf of Dr. Leeds, Lord Mansfield, and the other Judges, without hearing counſil on the part of Dr. Fothergill, were clearly of opinion, that the award given againſt him ſhould be ſet aſide.

May 12. It is confidently reported, that a royal order is diſpatched for two Regiments being ſpeedily ſent from North-America to the Iſland of St. Vincent, in order to aid Sir William Young, and the other Commiſſioners for the ſale of Crown lands, in the ſervice of taking and ſelling of all thoſe Lands, which have been hitherto claimed or poſſeſſed by the Carribbees there, and who oppoſed the ſaid Commiſſioners, under the pretence of the Crown having no right to take from them, nor to diſpoſe of any part of ſuch Lands, without their own conſent.

War Office, May 14. Orders are diſpatched to Lieut. General Gage, to collect all the troops from the different garriſons and cantonments in America at New-York, from whence they are deſtined to meet a conſiderable naval force in a certain latitude, and proceed upon an expedition, which may ſtrike terror to ſome refractory Northern Powers; tranſports are ſent to Newfoundland, to carry the three companies belonging to the 59th Regiment to the general rendezvous at New-York; thoſe Companies are replaced by as many Companies of Marines, who are for the future to Garriſon that Iſland.

Weſtminſter, May 21. This day his Majeſty came to the Houſe of Peers, and gave the Royal Aſſent to

"An Act for raiſing a certain ſum of money, by loans on Exchequer bills, for the ſervice of the year 1772.---An Act for the further augmentation of the ſalaries of the Juſtices of Cheſter, and the Great Seſſions for the counties in Wales.---An Act for allowing the free importation of wheat, wheat flour, rye, rye meal, and Indian corn, into this kingdom, for a limited time, duty free.---An Act for allowing the free importation of rice from any of his Majeſty's colonies in America.---An Act to indemnify ſuch perſons as have omitted to qualify themſelves for offices and employments. And to ſeveral road and other bills, and to 41 private bills."

St. James's, May 23. The King has been pleaſed to fill up fourteen of the vacant ſtalls of the moſt honourable order of the Bath, by conferring the honour of Knighthood of the order on his Royal Highneſs Prince Frederic (and, as Prince of the Blood, firſt companion of the order) the Earl of Bellamont; the Right Hon. Lord Clive; Sir William Draper; Sir Horatio Mann, Bart. Sir John Moore, Bart. Sir John Lindſay, Bart. Sir Eyre Coote; Sir Charles Montague; Sir Ralph Paine; Sir William Lynch; Sir Charles Hotham, Bart. Sir William Hamilton; and Sir Robert Murray Keith; and his Majeſty has been pleaſed to appoint the inſtallation to be on Monday, the 15th of June next.

May 21. *It is ſaid that Struenſee retracted his confeſſion, nor would the teſtimony of ſeveral of the witneſſes have been thought valid even by an inquiſitor.*

Private letters from Berlin, dated May 5, *aſſure us, that his Majeſty, the King of Pruſſia, hath given the command of all the Pruſſian troops, now in Poland, to that able and experienced Officer Prince Frederic Charles Ferdinand, of Brunſwick, who with ſo much honour commanded the Britiſh forces laſt war in Germany. It ſhould ſeem, by this appointment, that the Wolfenbuttel branch of the Brunſwick family, has been diſguſted at the Hereditary Prince of Brunſwick's not having been appointed to the command of the Hanoverian troops.*

Letters from Naples, brought by yeſterday's Mails, bring an account of a terrible ſtorm of hail, attended with thunder and lightning, which had happened at Girgenti in Sicily, by which all the fruits of the earth were deſtroyed, and a vaſt number of cattle, and 24 *perſons killed. The hail ſtones weighed* 20 *ounces. The Commandant of the town, in order to diſpel the ſtorm, cauſed ſeveral ſhots to be fired at it, but the cloud being at that time perpendicular over their heads, freſh lightning fell from it, and killed ſeveral of the Cannoneers.*

By letters from Cadiz, over land, dated April 1, *we learn, that a Jew, whoſe name is Guidalia, has farmed of the Emperor of Morocco, the ports of Saffi and Santa Cruz, ſo that no ſhips can now enter either of theſe two ports, without a permit or licence from this Jew Merchant.*

Laſt night a Meſſenger arrived at St. James's, from the Lords of the Regency of the Electorate of Hanover, with ſome intelligence of great importance.

A report circulates, that Lord Mansfield will reſign ſoon after the receſs of Parliament, and that he will be ſucceeded by Sir Fletcher Norton, as Chief Juſtice of the King's Bench, who will be created an Engliſh Peer. That Mr. Thurloe, the Attorney General, is propoſed by the Miniſtry to ſucced Sir Fletcher Norton, as Speaker of the Houſe of Commons; and Mr. Wedderburne to be Attorney General.

May 22. By advices from Copenhagen, which arrived on Wedneſday through a private hand, we hear, that the King of Denmark ſeems abſolutely inconſolable at the execution of the ſtate priſoners, and complains in the moſt acrimonious terms that the Queen Dowager has broken her faith with him; as according to a ſecret ſtipulation, the moment he ſigned the order for their decollation, ſhe, to reconcile the people to a pardon, was to become a mediatrix for their lives.

Further particulars relating to the debate on Tueſday in the Houſe of Peers on the Diſſenters Bill.---The motion for committing the bill was ſupported by Lords Chatham and Lyttleton, Duke of Richmond, and Earl of Shelburne, and oppoſed by Lord Bruce (who opened the debate) Earl Gower, Archbiſhop of York, and the Biſhops of Peterborough, Landaff, Oxford, and London. Lord Chatham ſpoke very warmly and ſpiritedly in favour of the bill, which he attempted to recommend and defend on the general principles of a liberal toleration; and the Duke of Richmond enforced its expediency in a ſpeech that equally pleaſed and ſurpriſed his auditors, and which laſted upwards of an hour. But the principal ſpeaker who diſtinguiſhed himſelf in this debate was the Biſhop of Landaff, who attacked and expoſed the principles of ſome living Diſſenting Miniſters, with an eloquence that aſtoniſhed both his friends and opponents. He quoted a variety of paſſages from different publications, by Dr. Prieſtly, which equally excited the wonder and abhorrence of his hearers. Amongſt others, Lord Chatham interrupted him with the exclamations of "Monſtrous! horrible! ſhocking!"

The Biſhop of London, to whom the Houſe liſtened with great attention and reſpect, ſaid, that he had taken ſome pains to inform himſelf, whether the bill was promoted and patronized by the Diſſenters in general; and that he had authority to declare, from the moſt reſpectable perſons and miniſters of that ſect, who had waited upon him, that it was diſagreeable to them, and that they did not wiſh it to paſs. That he had been informed from the ſame reſpectable authority, that at a meeting lately of 90 perſons, when it was propoſed to return thanks to the committee for ſoliciting the Diſſenters bill which had paſſed the Lower Houſe, ſix were againſt it, twelve were for it, but far the greater part were ſilent, and ſaid nothing one way or other.

The Earl of Radnor concluded the debate with declaring, that he was born, had lived, and hoped to die a member of the Church of England; and that he did not know any grievance that the Diſſenters lay under, ſince the preſent family came to the throne, any more than they did before, and therefore he thought there was no neceſſity for this bill.

The following account of the bloody execution in Denmark, being more full and particular than any yet publiſhed, we lay it before our readers.

Copenhagen, April 28.

"Yeſterday it was made known that the execution was fixed for to-day. The timber for building the ſcaffold had been previouſly brought to a place before the Eaſt-gate, called The City Field, and was erected yeſterday with the uſual ceremonies on ſuch occaſions, under the ſound of a band of muſic; it was about ſixteen feet high, and fourteen ſquare. This morning early, when both the convicts had been prepared by two clergymen for their untimely end, and received the ſacrament in the preſence of the officers on duty, Mr. Ortwed, the King's Sheriff, and Counſellor of the State, came at eight o' clock into the Citadel, called Fredericſhaven, to conduct them to the place of execution. They were ſeparately conveyed thither in a hackney coach, in company of the officers under whoſe cuſtody they were. Each carriage was eſcorted and ſurrounded by a party of dragoons with drawn ſwords, and ſome infantry, with fixed bayonets. Mean while 400 infantry of different regiments in garriſon, had formed a line of circumvallation round the ſcaffold, and in their rear was a detachment of dragoons. Lieutenant General Eichſteadt was at ſeven o' clock in the morning at the place of execution, and had given the above orders. The marines marched out in ſeparate bodies, though without forming themſelves round the ſcaffold. The number of ſpectators was incredible. The populace began leaving the city at four in the morning. About eight o' clock two clergymen arrived in their own carriages. The executioners (one of the city, and the other of the marines) arrived likewiſe, and gave neceſſary orders on the ſcaffold. The firſt was to do the execution (which he did) and the other was to aſſiſt him. Before the arrival of the clergymen and executioners, every body was admitted on the ſcaffold, to ſatisfy their curioſity. About nine o' clock the unhappy ſufferers arrived with the Sheriff, the Attorney General, and ſome ſervants belonging to the Court of Juſtice.

"They alighted without the line of circumvallation, and entered the doors of the ſcaffold, where Abbe Hee received Count Brandt. The Counſellor of the State, Mr. Ortwed, the Attorney General, and the ſervants of the Court of Juſtice, went immediately on the ſcaffold; Count Brandt, in company with Abbe Hee,

followed, and ſtood on the higher part thereof, being erected for that purpoſe. The Abbe held an admoniſhing and conſolatory diſcourſe to the Count, which he heard with a ſerious and undaunted, though not an unbecoming, countenance, keeping his gold lace hat on all the while.---Then the Judge read that part of the ſentence in which his crimes were enumerated, during which he ſhrugged his ſhoulders ſeveral times, and looked up to heaven with a countenance that expreſſed his inmoſt ſorrow and repentance. When the concluſion of the ſentence was to be read, command was given to the infantry to preſent their firelocks, and all thoſe on the ſcaffold took off their hats, which the Count did alſo, but put it on again with the reſt. Abbe Hee held another diſcourſe with a loud voice to him, under which he expreſſed ſeveral ſigns of devotion, mixed with a rectitude of ſoul, ſhewing *no* fears of death. The Count ſpoke ſeveral times with his face ſtedfaſt to the Abbe. When he had done, the Abbe laid both hands on his head, adminiſtered to him the Sacerdotal Benediction, and gave him up to the executioner.

" The executioner took the Count's coat of arms, which was painted on a pannel for that purpoſe, ſhewed it to all the ſpectators, broke it in pieces, and flung it on the ground, ſaying aloud, 'This is not done without juſt reaſon, it is done deſervedly:' On which the Count threw his fur cloak off, and ſtood in a green ſuit, laced with gold. He pulled off coat and waiſtcoat himſelf (having previouſly felt into all the pockets, which it is ſuppoſed he was accuſtomed to do) he began to unbutton the ſhirt ſleeve on his right hand, and took his ſtock off, when the executioner began to aſſiſt him, and pulled the collar of his ſhirt down. He knelt down of his own accord, and laid his head and right hand on the block.---Abbe Hee continuing near, and adminiſtering comfort to him. The execution was done in a moment. The Count died manly. The ſervants of the executioners came now forward, ſtripped the body naked, cut off the genitals, took out the entrails, put both into a tub, quartered the body, and conveyed it by means of a rope into a waggon under the ſcaffold, let down the tub, took the head, and after ſhewing it round to the ſpectators, caſt it along with the hand into the waggon alſo.

" Now they ſwept the ſcaffold, and ſtrewed ſand, to hide the blood; after which Count Struenſee, with Paſtor Munſter, appeared on it. The Count's countenance was ſerious, expreſſing devotion and humble repentance. As ſoon as he trod on the ſcaffold, he took his hat off, and did not put it on again. His ſentence was proclaimed in the ſame manner as Count Brandt's. The Clergyman held a ſhort diſcourſe to the Count, adminiſtered the Sacerdotal Benediction to him in the ſame manner as Abbe Hee did to Count Brandt, and gave him alſo up to the executioner. The executioner broke the Count's coat of arms with the ſame ceremony as before, and flung it on the ground. Count Struenſee took a white handkerchief out of his pocket, to give it to the executioner to blindfold him; but on being told it was not neceſſary, he put it up again. He took his fur cloak and hat, put them aſide, and began to undreſs himſelf, in which he was aſſiſted by the executioner; he alſo kneeled down of his own accord. When the executioner had laid him right, and cut off the hand, he roſe a little from the block, but in the very moment the head was ſevered from the body; mean while Paſtor Munſter continued to ſpeak to him. The manhood and entrails were put in a ſeparate tub, and the body, after being quartered, was let down into another waggon. Both of them were conveyed without the weſt gate of the city, and there faſtened on wheels in a conſpicuous place. The ſpectators were exceſſive quiet during the whole execution.

May 23. *They write from Copenhagen, that after the execution of Counts Struenſee and Brandt, the Count Wolinſki was carried before the Commiſſioners, and convicted of calumniating the King and Queen Dowager. He was ſentenced to have his tongue cut out, and be baniſhed the King's dominions. The former was executed immediately.*

The ſame letters add, that the Commiſſioners had deſired a guard of his Majeſty for the preſervation of their lives (which were threatened) which was granted; and the guard of the Queen Dowager is increaſed with a guard of 30 men from the King's own troop.

Orders have been ſent to the Tower for getting ready one hundred thouſand fire arms, for the uſe of his Majeſty's government at Hanover.

Accounts are received from India, that our people have made peace with the King of Tanjour.

During the fire at the play-houſe at Amſterdam, a deſperate gang of villains tore and cut from the hands, necks and ears of the living, as well as the dead and dying ladies, diamonds and other jewels, to a very great amount. Some among the unfortunate ladies, who narrowly eſcaped, give a variety of diſmal anecdotes, one of which is worthy of notice, viz. a gentleman, no leſs diſtinguiſhed by birth and fortune, than by the integrity of his character, was heard, in the midſt of his diſtreſs, to offer publicly a gratuity of 50,000 crowns (5000 l. ſterling) to any perſon reſcuing his wife (whoſe hold he loſt through the violence of the throng) from the jaws of death; the attempt appearing impracticable, he was alſo heard to ſay, he could not but ſhare the ſame fate with his wife; he turned back, threw himſelf in her arms, and both fell; in this affecting poſition they were dug from under the ruins the next morning.

May 26. *The politicians of the continent pretend to foreſee, that the truce between Ruſſia and the Porte will have no effect, and that it will not be followed by a peace.*

The laſt letters from Copenhagen adviſe, that the ſentences againſt the unfortunate Struenſee and Brandt are juſt publiſhed; but inſtead of ſatisfying the public, have excited a general compaſſion for them, and an abhorrence of their barbarous execution; and in ſhort they are now looked upon as victims of ſtate, ſacrificed to the ambition and hatred of their enemies. Theſe letters add, that the Queen Caroline Matilda was preparing to ſet out for Hanover towards the end of the preſent month.

June 5. *Notwithſtanding the fair proſpect there now is of a reconciliation taking place between the Grand Signor and the Empreſs, it is ſaid there are ſome articles which the latter will make a point of inſiſting on, which the former will ſooner be depoſed than acquieſce in. Should this be the caſe, the greateſt revolution will be brought about that ever happened in any age, which, perhaps, will be of no ſmall importance to Great-Britain.*

June 6. *The Turks, by the aſſiſtance of the French, are getting a fleet in readineſs, as well knowing the condition of the Ruſſians, who have now only the two line of battle ſhips that were carried out by the Daniſh Admiral Arff, capable of going to ſea; and it is believed by the Greeks, that the Turks are not in earneſt about a peace, as the Ruſſians muſt ſue for one, having neither credit, money, men, or ſhips, ſufficient to carry the war on another year.*

BOSTON, *July* 27.

A Detachment from the 64th Regiment at Halifax, arrived here on Friday Evening laſt.

Laſt Saturday Capt. Smith arrived here in a large Schooner from Halifax, having on board two Companies of the 64th Regiment, which, with their Baggage, were immediately landed at Caſtle William.---The Remainder of the Regiment are ſhortly expected.

The 14th Regiment are all embarked on board the Tranſports, and we hear ſail from hence this Day.

NEWPORT, *July* 27.

At an Inferior Court held at Eaſt-Greenwich laſt Week, Meſſieurs Jacob Greene, and Company, obtained Judgment for £ 295, Lawful Money, againſt Lieutenant Duddingſton, late of the Schooner Gaſpee, for taking a Freight Boat with a Quantity of Rum and Sugar, in Narraganſet-Bay, and carrying the ſame to Boſton, which Rum, &c. was only tranſporting from Eaſt-Greenwich, in this Colony, to this Town. Mr. Duddingſton has appealed to the next Superior Court.

NEW-YORK, *July* 30.

Captain Coupar left at London the Britannia, Capt. Miller; and while he lay in the Downs, the Ships London, Captain Chambers; Dutcheſs of Gordon, Captain Winn; and Lady Gage, Captain Farmer, belonging to this Port, paſſed him on the 6th of June, and ſailed for London. Captain Coupar in his Paſſage ſpoke the following Veſſels, viz. June 26th, Lat. 41:32, Long. 31:56, a whaling Sloop belonging to Boſton. June 27th, Lat. 41:36, Long. 34:4, a Spaniſh Regiſter Ship, from La Vera Cruz to Cadiz. July 2d, Lat. 39:15, Long. 39:44, the Sloop Three Brothers, belonging to Boſton; and a Schooner, Captain Jarvis, belonging to New-York, both Whalers; Captain Jarvis had made 100 Barrels of Oil. July 18th, Lat. 40:27, Long. 63:9, the Ship Betſy, from Virginia, bound to London. July 19, Lat. 39:33, Long. 64:33, the Brig Polly, Captain J. Turpin, from Portſmouth, for Dominica, and the Brig Betſy, Captain William Wood, from Virginia, bound to Liſbon.

Auguſt 3. Captain Stringham, of the Schooner Nancy, from this Port for St. Auguſtine, writes his Owners here, that on the 24th of May, eight Days after his Departure from Sandy-Hook, he diſcovered a Plot that had been laid by a Mulattoe Fellow, and another Seaman, to murder himſelf, his Mate, and Enſign Maunſel, and then carry the Veſſel, with the Cargoe, to a Neutral Port. It was to have been put in Execution between two and four in the Morning; and but a few Minutes before the fatal Hour, the two Villains were ſecured, and confeſſed the whole Matter.

Capt. Kennedy, in 15 Days from St. Martins, informs us, that a few Days before he ſailed from that Place, Advice was received there, that two Spaniſh Men of War, one of 70 Guns, and the other of 50, were caſt away on the Iſland of Anguilla, and both entirely loſt: They were bound from Cadiz for Porto Rico, and the 50 Gun Ship had a Quantity of Dry Goods on board.

PHILADELPHIA, *Auguſt* 5.

Extract of a Letter from Briſtol, May 28.

" The temporary Corn Bill enacts, that any Perſon may import into Great-Britain, in any Ship, at any Time before the Firſt of December, 1772, any Wheat, Wheat Flour, Rye, and Rye Meal, from any Part of Europe, or from any of the Colonies in America, and alſo any Indian Corn, from any Colony in America, without the Payment of any Subſidy, Cuſtom, Duty or Impoſition whatever, and may alſo be carried coaſtwiſe, under ſuch Regulations as Wheat, &c. of the Growth of this Kingdom, are now allowed to be carried coaſtwiſe, at all Times before the ſame Firſt of December, 1772. Provided that a due Entry be made in ſuch Manner as was uſed before the making this Act, or in Default thereof, the Wheat, &c. ſhall be liable to the ſame Duties, as though this Act had not been made.

" The Rice Bill enacts, that from the Paſſing this Act, any Perſon may import into Great-Britain, from any Colony in America, before May 1, 1773, any Rice, without the Payment of any Duty, and that for and upon all Rice, which ſhall be imported free of Duty, and which ſhall be again exported, there ſhall be paid a Subſidy of Poundage, of 6d. in the Pound, according to the Value ſet upon Rice, in the Book of Rates, referred to by the Act of 12th CHA. II. which 6d. in the Pound ſhall be collected in the ſame Manner as the Poundage on any other Goods."

Captain Spain, from Briſtol, on the 26th of June, in Lat. 41:47, Long. 37:58, ſpoke the Brig Betty, Captain Davidſon, from this Port for Vigo, all well; and on Wedneſday laſt, about 40 Leagues to the Eaſtward of our Capes, he ſpoke the Ship Glouceſter, Captain Savadge, alſo from this Port for London, two Days out, all well.

Captain Goodhue, from Salem, on the 27th ult. in Lat. 39:30, Long. 73:30, ſpoke a Sloop, from Barbados for New-London, out 22 Days, the Maſter of which informed him, he had taken 8 Men from a Veſſel that was foundered, and that about Half an Hour after he got them on board, the Veſſel went down; that ſhe was bound for St. Euſtatia, but Captain Goodhue did not learn the Maſter's Name, or where ſhe belonged.

Captain Weeks, from Teneriffe, on the 3d ult. in Lat. 36:45, Long. 57, ſpoke the Ship Lilly, Captain Cockburn, from Dominica for Liverpool, out 13 Days: On the 9th, in Lat. 39:9, Long. 64, ſpoke the Snow Live Oak, Captain Moore (belonging to this Port) from Virginia for Madeira, out 6 Days: On the 14th, in Lat. 37:47, Long. 67, ſpoke a Sloop, Captain Jenkins, from Rhode-Iſland, on a whaling Voyage, out 3 Weeks; and on the 27th, 10 or 11 Leagues from our Capes, ſpoke the Brig Content, Captain Wilkinſon, from this Port for Barbados, all well.

The Ship Mary and Elizabeth, Captain Sparks, is arrived in London from this Port.

Captain Crawford, from Wilmington, is arrived at Antigua.

Captain Brown, from Baltimore, is arrived at Cork.

MARRIED. JAMES LUKENS, Eſq; Attorney at Law, to Miſs DEBBY LYNN. Captain GEORGE THOMPSON, to Miſs BECKY CASH.

We can with Pleaſure acquaint our Readers, that the Proprietors of the China Manufactory in this City, have lately made Experiments with ſome Clay preſented to them by a Gentleman of Charles-Town, South-Carolina, which produces China ſuperior to any brought from the Eaſt-Indies, and will ſtand the Heat beyond any Kind of Crucibles ever yet made.

On Tueſday Week RICHARD JOLLEFF, a young Man, aged about 18 Years, born in or near the City of Briſtol, in England, and lived with Meſſieurs James and Drinker of this City, Merchants, was unfortunately drowned in the River Delaware, wherein he went to bathe--An Event thus ſudden and melancholy--the Loſs of a promiſing Youth, whoſe cheerful and eaſy Manners had gained him the Love and Eſteem of all who knew him, occaſioned them great Diſtreſs. On Thurſday his Body was taken up, nearly oppoſite Arch-ſtreet, and in the Evening decently interred, in Chriſt-Church Burial-Ground, in this City, attended thither by a large Number of reſpectable Inhabitants.

On the 28th ult. about 8 o'Clock in the Evening, the following melancholy Affair happened in Front-ſtreet, Southwark.--------*As Mrs.* Eleanor Bartram, *an aged Gentlewoman (Mother of Meſſieurs* Alexander *and* George Bartram, *of this City, Merchants) was ſtanding, for the Benefit of the Air, at her own Gate, one* Philip Hines, *a very worthleſs Man, who hath already ſuffered a public Puniſhment for his Miſdeeds in this City, ran out of his Place of Reſidence, oppoſite to Mrs.* Bartram's *Houſe (where he had been quarrelling with a Woman of ill Fame) with a Broad-axe in his Hand, ſwearing he would kill the firſt Perſon he ſaw, and directly came acroſs the Street, and ſtruck Mrs.* Bartram *a violent Blow on the Head with the Pole of the Axe, which levelled her to the Ground in a Gore of Blood, and ſhe is ſo much wounded, that her Life is deſpaired of. The Villain immediately fled; but was purſued, taken, and properly ſecured.-- --It is hoped that this unhappy Affair will induce the Conſtables to exert their Vigilance in apprehending and ſecuring diſorderly Perſons, which would be a Means of ſuppreſſing the many Houſes of ill Fame which diſhonour this City, and would greatly contribute to the Safety and Happineſs of Individuals, as well as to the Repoſe of Society.*

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, INWARD ENTRIES.

Sloop Mulberry, T. Mellet, and Sloop Reddick, J. Evel, from Virginia. Ship Aſhley, H. Piddington, London. Ship Chalkley, E. Spain, Briſtol. Sloop Elizabeth and Mary, J. Mathelin, Saltertuda. Schooner Fanny, W. Cannon, St. Croix. Ship Cheſter, J. Anderſon, Teneriffe. Brig Henry, J. Vickary, Montſerrat.

OUTWARDS. *Brig Betſy, C. Jenkins, for St. Euſtatia. Brig Favourite Molly, J. M'Daniel, Barbados. Brig Carpenter, S. Williams, Liſbon. Sloop Auguſtine Packet, W. Harris, Georgia. Snow St. Barbe, W. St. Peter, Gibraltar. Snow Charlotte, W. Curtis, Waterford. Schooner Mulberry, T. Mellet, and Sloop Reddick, J. Evel, Virginia. Brig Two Brothers, G. Thompſon, for Jamaica.*

CLEARED. *Sloop Friendſhip, N. Bouſh, to Virginia. Ship King of Portugal, R. Buikley, Liſbon. Brig Becky, J. Harper, Antigua. Schooner Amelia, P. Barry, St. Kitts. Sloop Two Brothers, C. Ellis, N. Providence. Brig James, J. M'Cullock, Cork. Schooner Lydia, J. Allen, N. Carolina. Sloop Betſy, S. Williams, Hiſpaniola. Ship Roſe, R. George, to Londonderry.*

To be SOLD, by the SUBSCRIBER, living in George-Town, Kent County, Maryland,

A LOT of GROUND, with a very good Dwelling-houſe thereon, and every convenient Out-houſe thereto belonging, upon reaſonable Terms.

WILLIAM ROGERS.

Uwchland, Auguſt 1, 1772.

ALL perſons that have any demands againſt the eſtate of JOHN JENKINS, of Uwchland, deceaſed, are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly proved, on or before the firſt of November enſuing, or they will be excluded from receiving any claim from his eſtate, after that date; and all thoſe indebted to ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to make immediate payment to the ſubſcribers, otherwiſe they will be ſued, without further notice, in order that we may make a final ſettlement with the heirs at law. NOBLE BUTLER, and ISAAC LEWIS, Executors. §

TO-MORROW, the 6th Inſtant, at 9 o'Clock, at FOOTMAN & JEYES's VENDUE-STORE, The Corner of VINE and SECOND-STREETS, Will begin the SALE of

A Very large Aſſortment of SHOP GOODS; being the Effects of *Alexander Graham*, of this City, late Shopkeeper, aſſigned for the Benefit of his Creditors. §tw.

Reading, July 31, 1772.

To the FREEHOLDERS, and other ELECTORS, of the County of BERKS.

GENTLEMEN,

I RETURN you my moſt ſincere thanks for the honour conferred upon me, by returning me, for ſeveral years paſt, a Repreſentative in Aſſembly: But, as a proper attendance, on that important duty, very much interferes with my private buſineſs, I muſt beg of you to chooſe, at the next election, ſome other perſon to repreſent you in my ſtead. I have thought proper to make my reſolution public before Auguſt court, as at that time it has been uſual to fix on a ticket. I am, Gentlemen, with great eſteem and regard, your ſincere friend, and humble ſervant, EDWARD BIDDLE.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, on Monday, the 24th of Auguſt inſtant, at 6 o'clock in the evening, at the London Coffee-Houſe, three certain meſſuages or tenements, and lot or piece of ground (whereon ſaid meſſuages are erected) ſituate on the north ſide of Cheſtnut-ſtreet, between Fourth and Fifth-ſtreets, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in breadth 40 feet, and in length or depth 178 feet; bounded eaſtward, with a lot formerly of Henry Patrick, northward, with the back end of High-ſtreet lots, weſtward, with a houſe and lot formerly of William Nicholls, and ſouthward, with Cheſtnut-ſtreet aforeſaid; late the eſtate of John Jones, deceaſed; ſeized and taken in execution, by JUDAH FOULKE, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, on Tueſday, the 25th of Auguſt inſtant, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon (and to be ſtruck off preciſely at 7 o'clock) at the houſe of James Nevill, at the ſign of the Rainbow, in Campingtown, two certain two ſtory brick meſſuages or tenements, and lot or piece of ground, thereunto belonging, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, continued northward beyond the city of Philadelphia, containing in breadth, on Second-ſtreet aforeſaid, 70 feet, thence by Thomas Say's ground 80 feet, thence by ------- Wallace's ground 50 feet, thence by Poplar-lane about 95 feet, to Second-ſtreet aforeſaid; the whole ſubject to a groundrent of Seven Pounds Ten Shillings, currency, per annum. Likewiſe two certain other lots of ground, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Third-ſtreet, continued northward beyond the ſaid city, each of them containing in breadth, on Third-ſtreet aforeſaid, 20 feet, and extending in depth 215 feet to Queen-ſtreet; each lot is ſubject to a groundrent of Five Pounds, Pennſylvania currency, per annum; late the eſtate of Peter Wiltberger; ſeized and taken in execution, by JUDAH FOULKE, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, July 29, 1772.

IN the year 1765, a certain JOHN GIBSON put into the hands of the Subſcriber, Attorney at Law, a Note of Hand, in order that the money thereon due might be recovered. The debtor, at that time, and long after, was inſolvent; but is ſince ſo much bettered in his circumſtances, that the money has been lately recovered from him. This, therefore, is to give notice to the ſaid John Gibſon (who is ſuppoſed to be removed into the back parts of Virginia or Carolina) or his legal repreſentatives, that the ſaid money is in the hands of the Subſcriber, who will pay it to any perſon properly authoriſed to receive it.

† JOHN MORRIS, junior.

LODGINGS,

FOR five or ſix young GENTLEMEN, in a genteel Family, and agreeable Part of the Town; where particular Attention will be paid to their Dreſs and Morals. Enquire of the PRINTERS. § *Philad Auguſt* 4, 1772.

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, living near Elizabeth-Town, in Eaſt New-Jerſey, a large light bay MARE, near 15 hands high, trots well, paces a good travel, has a brand on the near ſhoulder, the letters not plain, a ſtar in her forehead, a ſhort dock, and high hips, a large breaſt, and carries well. She was miſſed on Tueſday night, the 28th inſtant. Whoever takes up the ſaid mare, and gives notice to the owner, ſhall, for their trouble, have the above reward. §

July 30, 1772. JOHN POTTER.

TO BE SOLD,

A LIKELY NEGROE FELLOW, about 23 Years old, has had the Small-pox, can cook, and do all Kinds of Houſe-work, is thoroughly acquainted with the Chocolate Manufactory, in all its Branches. For further Particulars, enquire of the PRINTERS. *Philadelphia, Auguſt* 4, 1772. §

TO BE SOLD,

A NEGROE MAN, about 20 Years of Age. Enquire of the PRINTERS.

CAME to the Dwelling-place of the Subſcriber, in Benſalem Townſhip, Bucks County, about the Middle of July laſt, two pied MILCH COWS, one a young one, the other an old one. The Owner is deſired to come, prove his Property, pay Charges, and take them away. §

JOHN CAMPBELL.

THE ſubſcriber takes this method to inform the PUBLIC in general, not to truſt any perſon on his credit, without his order, in writing, for that purpoſe. §

GEORGE REINHOLDT.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 3, 1772.

WHEREAS MARY HOWARD, wife of JOHN BARTHOLOMEW HOWARD, late of Hobb's Hole, on Rappahanock River, in Virginia, is now in Philadelphia, in very low circumſtances, reduced thereto by endeavouring, according to his deſire, to meet her ſaid huſband in this city, having followed him from Virginia hither for that purpoſe; but not meeting him on her arrival here, ſhe is forced to take this method to requeſt, if this advertiſement ſhould come to his knowledge, he would, as ſpeedily as poſſible, either come or ſend to her, and his two helpleſs children, now living in Pewter-Platter-Alley; and if any that know him, or where he now lives, ſhould chance to ſee this, ſhe humbly begs they would let him know thereof as ſoon as they can.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 3, 1772.

To be SOLD, at Public Vendue, at the London Coffee-Houſe, on Tueſday, the 25th day of Auguſt inſtant,

TWO well built brick DWELLING-HOUSES, two ſtories high, two rooms on a floor, good garrets, and excellent cellars under the whole, containing about 17½ feet in front; the lots on which they ſtand are 99 feet deep, and are ſituated on the weſt ſide of Sixth-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets; they have an alley between them, and the privilege of a four feet alley, back of the lots, which leads into a 14 feet alley, running from Sixth to Seventh-ſtreet; each houſe rents for £ 20 per ann. Alſo a LOT of GROUND, containing 19½ feet front, and 64 feet in depth, on the eaſt ſide of Fourth-ſtreet, near Lombard-ſtreet, with the privilege of a four feet alley, extending into ſaid Lombard-ſtreet.---Alſo another LOT of GROUND, containing 18 feet front, and 77 feet in depth, on the north ſide of Lombard-ſtreet, bounded eaſtward by Mr. Thomas Wharton's lot, and weſtward by Edward Shippen Eſquire's ground; they are free from all incumbrances. The purchaſer, paying one half of the money down, may have ſix months credit, with intereſt, to pay the remainder, by giving ſufficient ſecurity, if required. For further particulars enquire of PETER WIKOFF.

*** Thoſe GENTLEMEN in the Country, who ſubſcribe with *David Hall* for the MAGAZINES, are requeſted to ſend for them; and thoſe indebted, to pay off their Arrearages.

BY PERMISSION.

Fourth Night; at the LONG ROOM, in Vidal's-alley, between Cheſtnut and Walnut-ſtreets, in Second-ſtreet.

THE LADIES and GENTLEMEN who intend to honour the EXHIBITION of the LECTURES on HEADS, with their preſence, are requeſted to take notice, that to-morrow, the 6th of this inſtant, the uſual SYLLABUS will be delivered, in three parts; end of part 1ſt, a ſong, called the Highland Queen; end of part 2d, a ſatyrical piece, called the Heroines, or modern Memoirs of ſeveral well known Ladies of Faſhion in England; end of part 3d, a favourite ſong, called Kate of Aberdeen. It is needleſs to ſay any thing in favour of thoſe well known and much admired Lectures, but to aſſure the Ladies and Gentlemen, that the Exhibitor has ſpared no coſt or pains to render them agreeable; by which means, he has not only made the room commodious, but elegant, for their reception: He further begs leave to acquaint them, that he has provided the beſt band of muſic the city can produce---The curtain to be drawn up preciſely at half paſt ſeven o' clock.

*** Tickets to be had of Mr. John Dunlap, and Meſſieurs Hall and Sellers, Printers, in Market-ſtreet; Meſſ. Bradfords, at the London Coffee-houſe; Mr. Goddard, Printer, in Front-ſtreet; and of the Exhibitor, at his Lodgings, at Mr. Thompſon's, oppoſite to Andrew Hamilton Eſquire's, in Second-ſtreet.---Tickets to admit two Ladies, or a Lady and a Gentleman, at Ten Shillings each; ſingle tickets at One Dollar each.

ANN AMES,

LATELY arrived from England, is requeſted to practice MIDWIFERY in this city, as ſhe is informed many of the moſt experienced Midwives are infirm, and aged, and cannot attend with that aſſiduity, as ſo important an affair requires. She was inſtructed in that by a very eminent perſon in London, in a regular manner, and flatters herſelf, her conduct and ſucceſs with any Ladies that ſhall be pleaſed to apply, will entitle her to their countenance and recommendation. She lives in Fourth-ſtreet, between Cheſtnut and Market-ſtreets, at the Widow SOUMAIN's, nearly oppoſite Mr. JOHN LITLE's, at the Indian Queen. ¶

To be SOLD, by PUBLIC VENDUE,

On Wedneſday, the 12th day of Auguſt next, at the town of Reading, in Berks county,

A CERTAIN two-ſtory ſtone MESSUAGE, and LOT of GROUND, ſituate in the ſaid town, on the ſouth ſide of Penn-ſtreet, the 4th lot from the Court-houſe, in the center, containing 45½ feet front on ſaid Penn-ſtreet, and 230 feet in depth, to a 20 feet alley; ſubject to a yearly ground-rent of 5s. 3d. ſterling for ever, payable to the honourable Proprietaries of Pennſylvania, &c. whereon is erected a good barn, ſtables, a large ſhed, and other conveniences, ſuitable for a houſe of public entertainment, or ſtore-keeping; the ſame is now in the occupation of James Whitehead, junior. The terms of ſale will be made known on the ſaid day of ſale, on compliance with which, immediate poſſeſſion, and a free deed, will be executed to the purchaſer in fee ſimple, under the rent aforeſaid.

Reading, July 26, 1772. ¶

Cornwall, near Pitt's-town, in Weſt New-Jerſey, July 27, 1772.

WHEREAS the agreement between Richard Stevens, and the Aſſignees, at Philadelphia, for his eſtate, aſſigned over to them, for the benefit and uſe of his creditors, in general, the 16th of February, 1767, has not, by ſome of them, and ſome of his creditors, been fulfilled and complied with on their parts.----This is therefore to give notice, to all his creditors, whom it may concern, that he intends to apply to the General Aſſembly of this province, New-Jerſey (at their next ſitting, at Perth-Amboy, which commences the 19th day of Auguſt next) for a general diſcharge from all debts, contracted by him before the date of the aboveſaid aſſignment. RICHARD STEVENS.

TO BE SOLD,

The following TRACTS *of* LAND, *viz.*

ONE tract of 221 acres and 28 perches, ſituate in Windſor townſhip, York county, known by the name of Conhodah, or Union Quarter, on the river Saſquehanna, and near the road from Mayer's Ferry to York-town, about 9 miles from Lancaſter, and 11 miles from York-town, adjoining Thomas Creſap's land, called The Pleaſant Garden; it is part of the aforeſaid Union Quarter, which contains 600 acres, and is divided into 3 plantations. The land is excellent, and not inferior to any in America; there is in this tract 90 acres of good meadows, which may be watered by a conſtant ſtream; about one third of the land is cleared, and the reſt good woodland; a great deal of it is ſo rich, that for 15 or 20 years to come it will ſcarce produce any thing elſe but hemp, tobacco, Indian corn, &c. there is alſo a fine orchard, which heretofore has yielded 60 hogſheads of cyder; a good dwelling-houſe, barn, ſtabling, and other out-houſes, and fine ſprings iſſuing from the limeſtone part of the land.

One other plantation, containing 221 acres 79 perches; adjoining the above deſcribed tract, being part of the aforeſaid 600 acres, and equal in quality to the other; there is on it 60 acres of watered meadow; part of the upland cleared, and the reſt well timbered.

One other plantation, containing 400 acres, ſituate one mile from Union Quarter aforeſaid, whereon ------ Tritt, deceaſed, lived; the land is very good. There are on this plantation two dwelling-houſes, two barns, a ſmith's ſhop, ſtill-houſe, and other out-houſes, alſo a well of good water near the houſe; 80 acres are clear, 18 whereof are meadow; there is alſo a good orchard, which commonly yields 15 hogſheads of cyder a year.

Alſo, part of Middleton Town, in Paxton townſhip, on Saſquehanna, conſiſting of 33 acres and 31 perches, 6 acres whereof are meadows, the reſt is divided into improved lots, each of which pays One Dollar rent per annum.

Any perſon inclining to purchaſe any of the above premiſes, by applying to JACOB TRITT, living on the aboveſaid Quarter, or to the Subſcriber, in Lancaſter, may ſee the plan of each tract, and be informed of the terms of ſale. The title to the whole is indiſputable; and the purchaſers paying part of the purchaſe-money down, may have time to pay the remainder, paying intereſt, and giving ſecurity.

¶12s. 6w. CASPER SINGER.

Philadelphia, July 28, 1772.

ALL perſons indebted to the late WILLIAM CUNINGHAM, Tavern-keeper, deceaſed, are deſired to make ſpeedy payment: And thoſe who have any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, to ELIZABETH CUNINGHAM, Adminiſtratrix. ¶

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

RUN away the 15th of July, at night, from Elk Forge, in Cæcil county, Maryland, a Mulattoe SLAVE, named JEM, about 28 years of age, and about 6 feet 2 inches high, and well proportioned to his height, can read pretty well, and talk Dutch, was born in Kent county, Maryland, is a cunning ingenious fellow, and probably will endeavour to paſs for a freeman, is a good workman in a forge, either in finery or chafery, can do any kind of ſmith's or carpenter's work, neceſſary about a forge, can alſo do any kind of farming buſineſs; had on, and took with him, a felt hat, of the beſt kind, Philadelphia make, a black broadcloth coat, blue and white ſtriped linen veſt, fine white ſhirt, new buckſkin breeches, thread hoſe, good pumps, and narrow rimmed plain ſilver buckles; he alſo took with him, one tow ſhirt, one pair of tow trowſers, and a coarſe brown cloth jacket. Whoever takes up ſaid Slave, and ſecures him in any goal, and gives notice thereof to the ſubſcriber, at ſaid forge, ſhall have the above reward; and if ſecured in Philadelphia goal, or brought home, reaſonable charges beſides, paid by ISAAC ATTMORE, in Philadelphia, or THOMAS MAY. ¶

Salem, July 28, 1772.

BY virtue of ſeveral writs to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, agreeable to adjournment, on the premiſes, the 12th day of September next, a valuable tract of land, late the property of John Ray, ſuppoſed to contain 300 acres, with two dwelling-houſes thereon, a good ſaw-mill, with an excellent ſtream of water, ſituated within 2 miles of the Glaſs-houſe, and 3 miles to a navigable landing on Alloway's Creek; taken in execution, and to be ſold by JOSEPH BURROUGHS, late Sheriff. §

WHEREAS ABRAHAM SMALLEY, and ABRAHAM VANDEREN, as they were moving from the Jerſeys towards Virginia, in February laſt, did, on the 17th day of ſaid month, leave a Negroe Woman ſick at the houſe of the ſubſcriber, living in Carnarvon townſhip, Berks county, promiſing to return in April following at fartheſt, and make ſatisfaction for her keeping, and take her away; but have not yet been heard of; and as I have no buſineſs for her, make uſe of this method to inform the aboveſaid SMALLEY and VANDEREN, that if they, or one of them, do not come and make ſatisfaction, and take her away, ſhe will be ſold for the coſts aforeſaid, in ſix weeks from the date hereof, by

Auguſt 5, 1772. AQUILLA ROGERS. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

A PLANTATION of unimproved patented LAND, containing 312½ acres, adjoining to land of Jacob Sewers, in Plainfield townſhip, Northampton county, and ſituated on Le Fever's Creek, which runs through nearly the whole extent thereof, with ſeveral very good ſituations thereon for water-works; ſaid plantation is well timbered, has a conſiderable quantity of bottom fit for meadow, and has the advantage of a very extenſive range for cattle, by a large ſcope of ſhrub barrens (ſome thouſand acres) adjoining thereto, which, with very little labour, may be converted into excellent wheat land, and will admit of taking up ſo much as may make up two or three commodious plantations of the whole. For terms, apply to CHARLES STUART, Eſq; Surveyor, near the Union Furnace, in New-Jerſey, who is authoriſed to diſpoſe of the ſame. A reaſonable credit will be given for one half the purchaſe-money, on paying down the other half. ¶4w.

MADE and SOLD by

ROBERT PARRISH,

At his houſe in Third-ſtreet, a few doors above Arch-ſtreet, and nearly oppoſite the Golden Swan Tavern, Philadelphia,

ROLLING SCREENS, for cleaning WHEAT and FLAXSEED, conſiſting of four different ſorts of wire, each calculated to the greateſt exactneſs, and found by experience to anſwer the purpoſe. Small bolts, for cleaning Indian corn meal. Standing ſhoe or ſhoot ſcreens; wire ſieves and riddles, of different degrees of fineneſs; and ſhort cloths, for millers; and various ſorts of wire-work. Alſo Dutch fans, of different kinds, ſome of which are made ſuitable for cleaning coffee in the Weſt-Indies; and the various ſorts of boxes, with knives for cutting ſtraw.

Any perſons that may be pleaſed to favour him with their cuſtom, may depend on his utmoſt care to give them ſatisfaction.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, on Friday, the 7th of Auguſt next, at 6 o' clock in the evening, at the London Coffee-houſe, a certain two ſtory frame tenement, and lot or piece of ground, ſituate on the north ſide of Shippen-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets, in the Diſtrict of Southwark; containing in breadth, on ſaid ſtreet, 15 feet, and in length, or depth, 61 feet; bounded ſouthward by Shippen-ſtreet aforeſaid, and weſt, north, and eaſtward, by ground of Edward Shippen, Eſq; ſubject to a groundrent of £. 3 : 12 : 6, Pennſylvania currency, per annum; late the eſtate of William Dickinſon, ſeized and taken in execution by

JUDAH FOULKE, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, on Saturday, the 15th day of Auguſt next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon (and to be ſtruck off preciſely at 5) on the premiſes, a certain plantation or tract of land, ſituate in New-Hanover townſhip, containing about 125 acres, be the ſame more or leſs, having a good frame tenement, ſaw-mill, barn, ſtables, and other out-houſes thereon erected, bounded by lands of Valentine Geiger, Jeremiah Harple, Peter Steltz, George Burkhard, and others; late the eſtate of Conrad Bucher, deceaſed, ſeized and taken in execution by

JUDAH FOULKE, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, on Thurſday, the 20th of Auguſt next, at 2 o' clock in the afternoon (and to be ſtruck off exactly at 5) at the houſe of Jacob Neff, lately kept by Henry Younken, in Springfield townſhip, a certain meſſuage or tenement, and three contiguous tracts or parcels of land, ſituate in Whitemarſh townſhip; one of them containing 52 acres, or thereabouts, bounded by Springfield line, and by lands late of Edward Farmer, and others; one other of them containing 24 acres and a half, bounded by the next deſcribed piece, and by land late of William Barge, and others; and the other of them containing 35 acres and 70 perches, bounded by lands late of William Dewees, and others; late the eſtate of David Stripe, ſeized and taken in execution by

JUDAH FOULKE, Sheriff.

DANIEL DUCHEMIN, from Old France,

but laſt from New-York, has taken, and juſt opened, the place, called LEBANON, a little to the ſouthward of the Bettering-Houſe and Hoſpital,

WHERE people may have tea, coffee, bottled mead, &c. with a diverſity of cakes, fruits, and comfits, American and foreign.---The place is well adapted to the reſt and refreſhment of ſuch ſober companies as viſit the Bettering-Houſe and Hoſpital, lying on a direct line from the city, and not far from either of them. None will be admitted but genteel, or lerly and reputable people. §8w.

WE, the ſubſcribers, being appointed by the Court of Common Pleas for York county, to audit the accounts, and adjuſt the demands of the ſeveral creditors of WILLIAM LONGLY, of ſaid county, yeoman, lately abſconded, by virtue of the ſaid appointment, and by force of the Act of Aſſembly, entituled, *An Act to rectify Proceedings upon Attachments*, do give notice, that there will be expoſed to ſale, on Saturday, the 15th day of Auguſt next, at the Court-houſe, in York, a meſſuage, plantation, and tract of land, on which the ſaid *Longly* lately dwelt, in Warrington townſhip, York county, at ten o' clock in the forenoon of ſaid day; attached as the eſtate of the ſaid *Longly*, where all creditors are requeſted to produce their accounts to ſaid Auditors, who will give attendance. WILLIAM MATTHEWS, JOSEPH ADLUM, MICHAEL HANN, Auditors.

York, July 9, 1772. ¶

JOSEPH HILLBORN,

HATH removed his Store to the houſe where Benjamin Kendall lately dwelt, in Cheſtnut-ſtreet, near Third-ſtreet, next door to the Croſs-keys Tavern; where he has for ſale, a variety of European and India GOODS, ſuitable for the ſeaſon. Alſo a few crates of Earthen-ware, well aſſorted. ¶

Pennſylvania, ſſ. July 16, 1772.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the COMMITTEE of ASSEMBLY, appointed to audit and ſettle the PUBLIC ACCOUNTS, will meet at the State-Houſe, on the Firſt Day of September next, at Nine o' Clock in the Morning, to attend that Buſineſs, and purpoſe to proceed on the ſame, by Adjournments from Day to Day, until the whole is finiſhed. The ſeveral County Treaſurers, Collectors of Exciſe, and all others concerned, are therefore deſired to have their reſpective Accounts prepared for Examination and Adjuſtment, at the Time and Place aforeſaid. And all ſuch who ſhall fail therein, or neglect to produce their Accounts and Vouchers, before the Tenth of the ſame Month [at which Time it is intended to ſettle the Provincial Treaſurer's Accounts] muſt expect the Committee will be under the Neceſſity of reporting ſuch Neglects to the Aſſembly, at their next Meeting.

Philadelphia, July 22, 1772.

To be SOLD, at the London Coffee-Houſe, in Philadelphia, on Thurſday, the 6th of Auguſt next, at 12 o' Clock,

A NEW SCHOONER, double decked, about 80 Tons, with her Maſts and Bowſprit, as ſhe now lies at Iſland-Beach, near Barnegat, or Burning-hole, where ſhe was ſtranded laſt Saturday, in a Gale of Wind. *

TO BE SOLD,

A LOT of LAND, on the ſouth ſide of Cherry-ſtreet, in the city of Philadelphia; containing in front, on ſaid ſtreet, about 17 feet, and in length, or depth, about 82 feet, with a two-ſtory brick dwelling-houſe thereon erected; bounded eaſtward by ground of Abraham Mitchell, northward with Cherry-ſtreet aforeſaid, weſtward with ground belonging to the Lutheran Church, and ſouthward by ground late of John Nicholas Kreſman, deceaſed, now in the tenure of Jacob Repplee. The title is indiſputable, and the lot clear of groundrent. For terms, apply to *Philip Cobble*, Innkeeper, in *Upper-Solford* townſhip; *Nicholas Shwank*, in *Lower-Solford*; or *Thomas Livezey Miller*, in *Roxbury*, near *Germantown*. ¶

To be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION,

on Monday, the tenth day of Auguſt inſt.

THE whole STOCK of DRUGS, SHOP FURNITURE, INSTRUMENTS, and PATENT MEDICINES, belonging to JOHN DAY, and COMP. in Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

The ſale will begin at eight o' clock in the forenoon, and continue from day to day, until the whole is ſold.

Thoſe who purchaſe to the amount of 100l. or upwards, may have 3 years credit, on giving good ſecurity, either in the province of Pennſylvania or Weſt-Jerſey; the firſt year will be allowed free of intereſt: And ſuch who may chuſe to pay immediate caſh, ſhall be entitled to 8 per cent. diſcount.

The quantities are large, and the aſſortment general, and will be divided into lots, to ſuit either Druggiſts or Practitioners.

The Drugs are engaged beſt in kind, and every preparation equal in quality to thoſe ſold at Apothecary's Hall. The doors will be opened 3 days before the ſale, that ſuch Gentlemen, who incline to purchaſe, may have an opportunity of deliberately inſpecting the ſeveral articles, and making aſſays of them.

As the Company are about to quit buſineſs, owing to the acting partner's being under a neceſſity of going to England, they therefore requeſt thoſe who are indebted to them, to diſcharge their balances as ſoon as poſſible; and all perſons having demands againſt the Company, are deſired to ſend in their accounts for payment.

Catalogues, with the quantities in each lot, will be ready to be delivered a week before the ſale, to whoever may pleaſe to ſend for them.

By Virtue of an ORDER of the ORPHAN'S COURT, made the 28th Day of May laſt, will be expoſed to SALE, by Way of Public Vendue, on the Premiſes, the Firſt Day of SEPTEMBER next, for the Payment of Debts,

A Tract or Parcel of very good LAND and PLANTATION, containing 500 Acres, or thereabouts, ſituate in Little Creek Neck, in Kent County, on Delaware; the Property of ROBERT HALL, late of ſaid County, deceaſed. Attendance will be given at the Time and Place aforeſaid, by JERUSHA HALL, the Executrix. ¶8W.

July 25, 1772. CÆSAR RODNEY, Clerk.

Philadelphia, July 24, 1772.

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS Reward.

ANY perſon or perſons who ſhall apprehend and deliver to the Sheriff of Philadelphia county, or to the SHeriff of Berks county, ISAAC JACOBS, and EMANUEL LYON, Jew pedlars, who left the city of Philadelphia ſome time in February laſt, ſhall be entitled to a reward of *Five Hundred Dollars*, or *Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars* for the apprehenſion and delivery of either of them, as aforeſaid, to be paid by the ſubſcribers, who will indemnify ſuch perſon or perſons, from any damage he or they may ſuſtain, by reaſon of ſuch apprehenſion and delivery. *Iſaac Jacobs* will probably paſs, in the country, by the name of *Jacob Iſaac*; he was born in Germany, is a ſhort thick ſet man, of a fair complexion, wears his hair ſhort, which is of a very light colour, and much curled; came from Ireland about 2 years ago, and has ſince followed the buſineſs of a pedlar.

Emanuel Lyon was alſo born in Germany, is about 5 feet 10 inches high, of a dark complexion, wears ſhort black curled hair, almoſt bald on the top of the head; he was for ſome time concerned in the ſoap buſineſs in this city, in partnerſhip with Peter Barker; pretends to be a great ſcholar, and to be well verſed in the Hebrew tongue.

Theſe men are largely indebted to ſundry merchants in this city, and, from many circumſtances, there is the ſtrongeſt reaſon to believe, that their intentions are to defraud their creditors; wherefore it is hoped, that from a love of juſtice, as well as the above reward (which will be paid with great chearfulneſs and punctuality) many perſons will be induced to exert themſelves in the apprehending two ſuch atrocious villains.

Part of the goods they purchaſed were ſent to Lancaſter, by a waggon that went from the houſe of Dietrick Reeſe, at the ſign of the King of Pruſſia, in Market-ſtreet; if the waggoner will give ſatisfactory proof reſpecting the perſon the goods were delivered to, he ſhall receive TWENTY DOLLARS for his trouble. PHILIP FRANCIS, THOMAS ASSHETON, JOSEPH DEAN, EDWARD BATCHELOR, HENRY KEPPELE, junior.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN, but ſuppoſed to be the latter, out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, the 31ſt of May laſt, a ſorrel MARE, with a ſtar in her forehead, about 14 hands and an half high, ſhod all round, with old ſhoes, lately removed before, is 7 years old this graſs, paces when put forward, but in common is natural to trot; with a lightiſh ſorrel horſe colt at her feet, near 3 weeks old. Whoever ſecures ſaid mare and thief, ſo that the owner may get the mare and colt again, and the thief brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, or for the mare and colt only, THREE POUNDS, and reaſonable charges, paid by JOSEPH SHARPLESS, living in Kennet townſhip, Cheſter county. *July 6, 1772.* ¶5 *Tot.* 8w.

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